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S/080/60/033/010/009/029

D216/D306

54700

AUTHORS: Bardina, N.G., and Lukovtsev, P.D.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of the system polyvinyl alcohol-zinc chloride (cadmium chloride) - water

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2234 - 2238

TEXT: Systems composed of polymers and ionizable substances are used in chemical current sources as solid electrolytes, separators, thickeners or active masses. The present work sets out to study the role of water in the system $\text{PVA-ZnCl}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$, and also the conductivity and viscosity of the system. To determine the role of water in the conductivity of the system, zinc chloride being highly hygroscopic, cadmium chloride was selected instead. The apparatus used is shown in Fig. 5. The film was set between a well-polished silvered plate 2 and the pool of mercury 3. From values of E and

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Electrical conductivity of ...

i obtained by Ohm's law the resistance and conductivity were calculated. The conductivity of the film of pure PVA was $4.15 \times 10^{-11} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and after dilating the film with water vapor the conductivity rose to $1.42 \times 10^{-6} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ PVA film with 30 % CdCl_2 in the dry condition has a specific conductivity $1.3 \times 10^{-10} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and after dilating with water vapor its conductivity rose to $1.1 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The conductivity therefore of PVA films containing CdCl_2 is decided by the presence of water, i.e. by the ionic conductivity of CdCl_2 solution. It is concluded that 1) The electrical conductivity and viscosity were measured on 0.6, 1.12, 2.24, 3.2, 6.4, 7.4, 8.3, and 9.82 N solutions of ZnCl_2 in 30, 20, 10 and 5 % solutions of polyvinyl alcohol and it was established that as the PVA concentration was increased the conductivity fell and the viscosity rose. The relation $\lambda_c \eta = \text{const.}$ was proved correct with-

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Electrical conductivity of ...

in practical limits; 2) The conductivity of PVA films containing varying amounts of CdCl_2 in the dry state differs very little from the conductivity of films without CdCl_2 . The conductivity of these films depends largely on the water present. There are 6 figures and 5 references, 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: E. Wood, J. Electroch. Soc., 9, 417, 1956; W.T. Grubb, J. Electroch. Soc., 106, 4, 275, 1956; Am. pat. 2786088, 19 III 1957.

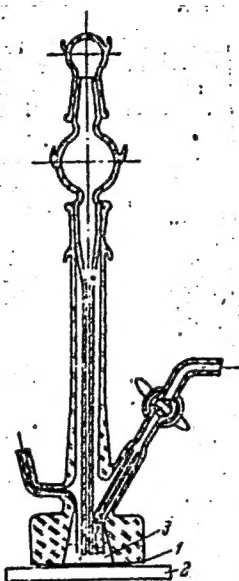
SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960

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Electrical conductivity of ...

Fig. 5.

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BARDINA, N.G.; LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.

Mechanism of rectifying action on an oxidized zirconium
electrode. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1102-1105 0 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N. Rumkinym.

(Zirconium)

(Oxidation, Electrolytic)

LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.; SLAYDIN', G.Ya.

Oxygen overvoltage and potential drop curves of a nickel oxide electrode. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.10:2268-2271 0 '62.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

9.2110
5.4700

42181

S/076/62/036/011/003/021
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Martinyuk, G. A., and Lukovtsev, P. D. (Moscow)

TITLE: Mechanism of the rectifying action of solid electrolytic capacitors

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1962, 2340 - 2346

TEXT: Variations in the capacitance, resistance, and leakage current of the solid electrolytic capacitors $\text{Ta}|\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{MnO}_2$, $\text{Ta}|\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{PbO}_2$ and $\text{Ta}|\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_3$ were studied when MnO_2 , PbO_2 , or Ni_2O_3 were converted into the lower oxides. A sintered tantalum electrode was coated with oxide about 1200 Å thick by anodizing in 0.1 N H_2SO_4 at 10 ma/cm² and 120 v and soaked at this voltage for 8 hrs to achieve the maximum drop in leakage current (to 0.08 μa). It was then immersed in solutions of Mn, Pb, or Ni nitrates, the corresponding oxide being formed by pyrolyzing, and finally the electrode was coated with a graphite suspension. The oxygen content of the oxides was altered by cathodic polarization in 4 N KOH, nitrogen

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Mechanism of the rectifying...

atmosphere, at 0.1 ma/cm^2 . The capacitive and ohmic components of the impedance were measured with an a-c measuring bridge at 20°C , $\nu = 1000 \text{ cps}$, $V_a = 0.5 \text{ v}$, and various constant anode voltages. The dependence of the thermo-emf of the Cu - MnO_2 and Cu - Ni_2O_3 couples on the oxygen content of the oxides was also determined. Results: (1) When MnO_2 is converted to MnO(OH) the capacitance of $\text{Ta|Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{MnO}_2$ first decreases gradually, then rapidly. The resistance passes through a minimum, leakage current a maximum. (2) When PbO_2 is converted to a lower oxide the capacitance of $\text{Ta|Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{PbO}_2$ first rises slowly, then more rapidly; resistance drops, leakage current grows considerably. (3) During Ni_2O_3 reduction the capacitance of $\text{Ta|Ta}_2\text{O}_5|\text{Ni}_2\text{O}_3$ first rises, then falls considerably; resistance at first falls suddenly and then increases slowly; the leakage current passes through a maximum. (4) For the Cu - MnO_2 and Cu - Ni_2O_3 couples, reduction of the oxide changes the type of conductivity. n-type MnO_2 becomes p-type MnO(OH) , n-type Ni_2O_3 becomes p-type NiO . Conclusion:

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Mechanism of the rectifying...

The rectifying action of the capacitors is due to the formation of an insulating layer of stoichiometric Ta_2O_5 or p-type Ta_2O_5 at the interface between Ta_2O_5 and MnO_2 , PbO_2 , or Ni_2O_3 during the anodic polarization of Ta. The resistance of this layer depends on the content and chemical potential of the oxygen in the oxides which are in contact with the Ta_2O_5 , and on the type of their conductivity. There are 8 figures. The most important English-language reference is: V. Sasaki, Phys. Chem. Solids, 13, 177, 1960. f

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut elektrokhimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Electrochemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033395

S/0076/64/038/003/0556/0561

AUTHOR: Lukovtsev, P. D. (Moscow); Slaydin', G. Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: The rate of diffusion of protons in nickel oxides and the oxygen overvoltage on nickel oxide electrodes.

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 556-561

TOPIC TAGS: nickel oxide electrode, oxygen overvoltage, proton diffusion, electrochemical property

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate further the diffusion of protons in nickel oxides and the effect of impurities in the solution on the rate of diffusion of protons and oxygen overvoltage. The rate of diffusion of protons through the nickel oxide film and the oxygen overvoltage of this film have been investigated in 3.3 N KOH with additions of Zn (II), Al (III), W (VI) and Mo (VI) ions by means of a nickel diffusion electrode coated on one side with nickel oxide film. It was found that the addition of Zn (II) and Al (III) ions to KOH solutions increases the oxygen overvoltage and lowers the rate of diffusion of protons through the oxide film over the entire range of investigated potentials. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033395

addition of W (VI) and Mo (VI) lowers the oxygen overvoltage and increases the rate of diffusion of protons in the high potential region (above 0.55 v) and increases the overvoltage while decreasing the rate of diffusion of protons in the low potential region. The rate of diffusion of protons in the film is independent of its thickness but it increases with the increase of the strength of the cathodic polarization current on the opposite side of the nickel foil. The interpretation offered for the observed phenomena is based on the assumption that impurity ions can be incorporated into the nickel oxide lattice, replacing nickel ions, and thus changing the semiconductor and electrochemical properties of the oxide film. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhemii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Nov62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, GC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SLAYDIN', G.Ya.; LUKOVITSEV, P.D.

Effect of the alkali cation on the diffusion of protons in
nickel oxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1130-1133 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N.Frumkinym.

(Nickel oxide)
(Electrochemistry)
(Protons)

LEVIN, Aron Iosifovich; LUKOVITSEV, P.D., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA,
M.S., red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Theoretical principles of electrochemistry] Teoreticheskie
osnovy elektrokhemii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 430 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(Electrochemistry)

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; LUKOVITSEV, P.D., prof.

"Khimotronika", a companion of electronics. Nauka i zhizn' 30
no.6:12-15 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.
(Electrochemistry, Industrial)

S/076/63/037/001/006/029
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Bardina, N. G., Lukovtsev, P. D. (Moscow)
TITLE: Kinetics of electrochemical processes on oxidized electrodes.
I. Study of the impedance due to an oxidized zirconium
electrode in redox media

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1963, 57-62

TEXT: This study relates to the dependence of active and reactive components of the impedance of an oxidized zirconium electrode (system Zr - ZrO_2 - electrolyte) on the potential change occurring at the oxide - electrolyte interface. A zirconium wire coated with an oxide layer 1000 Å thick had been dipped into the redox systems Fe^{2+}/Fe^{3+} , $Fe(CN)_6^{4-}/Fe(CN)_6^{3-}$ or I^-/I_3^- which caused the potential change. Potential changes of 0.3 v with respect to an Hg/Hg_2SO_4 electrode in 0.2 N H_2SO_4 were reached by changing the concentration ratio of the oxidized and reduced forms of electrolyte between 0.001 : 1 and 1 : 0.001. The capacitance C and the
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Kinetics of electrochemical processes on... S/076/63/037/001/006/029
B101/B186

resistance R of the electrode were measured at 30°C and 400 - 10,000 cps. The resistance of the oxide layer in the $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$ system at 400 cps was found to decrease by 60%, whereas the capacitance was found to increase by 10% by way of a potential shift from +0.85 to +0.57 v in the system $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$. The same effect was observed in the ferrocyanide system. It is assumed that electrons are injected into the upper barrier layer of the oxide by the establishment of equilibrium between oxide layer and redox medium. For potentials corresponding to an equal concentration of the oxidized and reduced forms of electrolyte, minima occurred on the curve R versus ϕ and maxima on the curve C versus ϕ . This is explained by a change in pseudocapacitance and resistance in electrochemical redox processes, the rates of which are lower in the oxide layer than in the metal. R first increases at increasing pH, then reaches a maximum at medium pH, finally decreases again. C decreases as pH increases, reaches a minimum at medium pH, and increases again. The nature of the curves $R(\phi)$ and $C(\phi)$ remains unchanged at different frequencies. When the frequency increases, the curves become flatter and the R and C values decrease. The dependence of the impedance components on the thickness of the oxide layer and on the concentration of the electrolyte has to be

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Kinetics of electrochemical processes on ... S/076/63/037/001/006/029
B101/B186

measured in order to split the resistance of the electrodes into its individual components corresponding to the resistance of the oxide layer and that of the electrochemical reaction. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut elektrokhimii
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Electrochemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1961

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BARDINA, N.G.; LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.

Kinetics of electrochemical processes on oxidized electrodes.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no.5:1008-1014 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.; SLAYDIN', G.Ya. (Moscow)

Rate of diffusion of protons in nickel oxides and the oxygen overvoltage on a nickel oxide electrode. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.3:556-561 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

ZAKHODYAKINA, N.A.; NOVITSKIY, M.A.; SERGLOV, L.A.; LJUKOVTSYEV, P.D.

Process of iodide anodic oxidation on a platinum micro-electrode. Part 1: Dependence of the current decay on pH of the supporting electrolyte. Elektrokhimiya 1 no.2:138-142 F '65. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

AVERBUKH, A.M.; NOVITSKIY, M.A.; SOKOLOV, L.A.; LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.; SOKOLOV, L.A.;
LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.

Anodic oxidation of iodide on a platinum microelectrode.

Part 2: Effect of the electrolyte stirring and of the
rate of potential change. Elektrokhimiya 1 no.3:251-254

Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

YEGOROV, V.V.; BOROVKOV, V.S.; LUKOVTSSEV, P.D.

Electrophysical properties of an oxidized niobium electrode
during cathodic and anodic polarization. Elektrokhimiya 1
no.5:517-523 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR.

L 23997-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6009838

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/004/0031/0031

AUTHOR: Borovkov, V. S.; Knots, L. L.; Lukovtsev, P. D.; Sokolov, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: An ELF pulse generator. Class 21, No. 178858 [announced by Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR (Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: ELF, pulse generator, positive feedback, current stabilization, semiconductor device

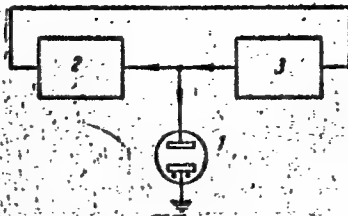
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. An ELF pulse generator based on semiconductor devices. The unit contains a switching circuit, a reversible current stabilizer and a positive feedback circuit. In order to reduce the frequency and increase the stability of the generated pulses, an electrochemical time-delay element is connected in the positive feedback circuit at the output of the reversible current stabilizer. The voltage from this element is fed to the switching circuit. 2. A modification of this generator in which various periods of oscillations may be produced by connecting several electrochemical elements with various time delays in the feedback circuit.

UDC: 621.373.52

Card 1/2

L 23997-66

ACC NR: AP6009838



1--electrochemical time-delay element; 2--electronic switching circuit; 3--reversible current stabilizer

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *sla*

LUKOWIAK, Marian; WOZNIAK, Czeslaw (Lodz)

A certain method of diagonalizing an elasticity matrix. *Appl. Math. Mech.* no.11:47-52 '65.

1. Submitted June 18, 1964.

POLAND

PRZYLIPIAK, Roman, CHODYN, Eustachiusz, and LUKOWICZ, Miron, Dermatology Division (Oddzial Dermatologiczny) (Ordynator: Dr. med. Roman PRZYLIPIAK) of the Powiat Hospital (Szpital Powiatowy) in Wejherowo (Director: Dr. med. Alojzy JAGALSKI) and the Dermatology Consultation Clinic (Poradnia Dermatologii) (Director: Dr. med. Eustachiusz CHODYN) of the District Out-patient Clinic (Obwodowa Przychodnia) in Gdansk-Wrzeszcz.

"Treatment of Gonorrhoea with Trioleandomycine (TAO)."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 12, 18 Mar 63, pp 439-440.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] The report deals with results of TAO treatment of gonorrhea of 24 men and 10 women. The daily dose was 1--2 grams for 4--6 days. Complete cure was achieved in 32 cases, no gonococci were found in the smears, and clinical signs disappeared after 24 hours. No side effects were observed. The authors consider TAO the choice drug for treatment of gonorrhea. There are one French and one English references.

1/1

LEWONCZ, Z.

"For proper economy of greasing." p. 195 "Production and utilization of hydrated lime. Tr. from the Russian." p. 197 (CEMENT, WPK, GIPS Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept 1952 Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #3, Library of Congress August, 1953, Uncl.

POL.

1987. Refractory lining in cement rotary kilns under operating conditions. — Z. Lukowicz
(Cement-Wapno-Gips, 9, No. 19, 132, 1953; abstracted in Chem. Abstr., 48, No. 4,
2339, 1954). Notes of the life of the lining under operating conditions are given.
Only magnesite properly resists the chemical action of clinker at 1,450°, at which
temperature it contains 20–30% of liquid phase, consisting mostly of $4\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$,
and some CaO dissolved in it. However, the lining must resist abrasion,
fluo gas at 1,600°–1,700° C., and extreme changes of temperature. That is why
magnesite is less suitable than non-porous refractories made of fire-clay.

~~SECRET~~
Fireproof materials for the cement industry. p. 41
The adhesive materials industry acquired a new team of engineers. p. 43
Design of a gigantic rotary kiln. p. 44
Safety of work in quarries. p. (3) of cover.
Some attempts to produce and appl. ground lime in the construction industry. (Supplement) p. 1

CEMENT, WARTO, IPS vol. 10, no. 2, Feb. 1954

Poland

so. EAST EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

LUKOWICZ, Z.

The role of mineralizers in the firing of clinkers. p. 85.
CEMENT, WAPNO, GIPS, (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Techniczne) Krakow. Vol. 10,
No. 4, Apr. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

LUKOWSKI, Henryk

The world freight market in 1960, Tech gosp morska 11, no.2:34-37 F '61.

1. Polfracht, Gdynia.

GNILKA, Tadeusz; LUKESKI, Jerzy; SIEJEK, Halina

Vitamin C content in the human chorion and mature placenta.
Ginek. Pol. 36 no.121-4 Ja '65

1. Z II Kliniki Położniczo-Ginekologicznej Akademii Medycznej
w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Howerka).

LUKOWSKI, Z.

"Breaking in Automobile Motors." p. 195, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 9, No. 7,
July 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LUKOWSKI, Z.

"Model Motorbus for City Transportation." p. 237, (MOTORYZACJA, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LUKOYANCHEV, V.

New method of determining the need for pilot boats. Rech.
transp. 24 no.6:15 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Starshiy inzh. parokhodstva Volgotanker.

LYKOYANOV, B.I.

DOBROKHOTOV, A.A., inzhener; LYKOYANOV, B.I., inzhener; KSENOFONTOV, V.F.
inzhener.

Improve the design of slag chamber partition walls in open-hearth
furnaces. Metallurg no.11:32-34 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Open-hearth furnaces)

LUKOYANOV, Boris Ivanovich; MOROZOV, A.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; SVET, Ye.B., red.; KOLBICHEV, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Heat transfer in metallurgical furnaces as a basis for their
design] Teplovaia rabota metallurgicheskikh pechei kak osnova
ikh rascheta. Pod nauchnoi red. A.N.Morozova. Cheliabinsk,
Cheliabinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 126 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Metallurgical furnaces)
(Heat--Transmission)

LUKOYANOV, B.I., dotsent

Mikhail Efremovich Pil'nik, 1888-; on his 75th birthday. Stal'
24 no.6:522-523 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Lipetskiy filial Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov.

LUKOYANOV, I.D.

PETRI, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, A.V., inzhener.
BERSHNEV, A.P., inzhener; MOROZOVA, M.I., inzhener; LUKOYANOV, I.D.

Strip parquetry with birchwood facing. Der.prom. 6 no.6:6-7
Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Parquetry)

LUKOYANOV, I.D.

LUKOYANOV, I.D., inzh.; PETRI, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk prof.; BERSENEV, A.P., inzh.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.V., inzh.;
MOROZOVA, M.I., inzh.

Experience in plant manufacture of sheet parquetry made of
"improved" birch. Stroil.prom. 35 no.9:38-40 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Sverdlovskiy filial Vsespyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev, trest Tagilstroy.
(Parquetry)

LUKOYANOV, L.G.

Signaling arrangement for electric heating furnaces. Tsvet.
met. 38 no.8:92 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

LUKOYANOV, P.N.

LUKOYANOV, P.N.

"Krasnaia Talka." Tekst.prom. 17 no.10:4-6 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Direktor fabriki "Krasnaya Talka."
(Ivanovo--Cotton manufacture)

LUKOYANOV, P.M.

Cutting production costs. Tekst.prom. 20 no.2:68-69
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Direktor fabriki "Krasnaya Talka".
(Ivanovo--Textile industry--Costs)

LUKOYANOV, S. M.

20602 LUKOYANOV, S. M. Fiziko-geograficheskiye i geomorfologicheskiye nablyudeniya v bassejne r. moshi. Uchen. Zapiski (Leningr. gos. un-tim zhdanova). Seriya geogr: nauk, vyp. 5, 1949, s. 3-26

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28 - Moskva - 1949

LUKOYANOV, S.M.

Physical geographical and geomorphological observations in the Mosha
River Basin. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.104:3-26 '49. (MLRA 10:1)
(Mosha Valley--Physical geography)

LUKOYANOV, S.M.; KUZNETSOV, S.S., doktor geol.-min.nauk, nauchnyy red.;
SAVRASKIN, A.G., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Natural features of Leningrad and its environs; a physico-
geographical description] Priroda Leningrad i ego okrestnostei;
fiziko-geograficheskoe opisanie. Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostra-
neniu polit. i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR, Leningr. otd-nie, 1957.
48 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Leningrad Province--Description)

LUKOYANOV, S.M.

Physicogeographical zones of Africa. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 92
no.4:332-338 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Africa--Physical geography)

LUKOYANOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; KULAGINA, T.I., red.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Africa; physicogeographical features] Afrika; fiziko-
geograficheskaya kharakteristika. Leningrad, Izd-vo
Leningr. univ., 1962. 146 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Africa---Physical geography)

SIFYAGIN, A. S.; A. A. MILYUTIN; N. A. BAKANOV; B. K. BYCHKOV; S. F. KRAVCHENKO;
B. A. VEKSLER; V. I. LUKOYANOV; ED.

Tekhnologiya Krakhmalopatochnogo Proizvodstva. (Technology of Starch-
Syrup Production). Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1950.
423 p. Illus., Tables, Diags.
At Head of Title: A. S. Sipysgin, etc.
"Literatura": p. 420-(421)

So: N/5
722.31
.86

LUKOYANOV. V. I.

✓ Continuous saccharifier of starch. V. I. Lukoyanov.
Trudy Tsentral Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Khimicheskoi Prom. 1953, No. 1, 14-25; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 49153. —The construction and operation of an app. for continuous saccharification of starch are described.
M. Hozeh

LUKOYANOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Continuous centrifugal separator with a screw conveyer discharge
of 25 tons of potatoes per day. Trudy TSNIIEPP no.2:62-77 '55.
(MIRA 10:1)
(Separators (Machines)) (Potatoes) (Starch)

LUKOYANOV, V.I.

BAKANOV, N.A.; BURMAN, M.Ye.; BYCHKOV, B.K.; VEKSIAR, B.A.; LUKOYANOV, V.I.;
MALYZHEV, A.A.; MILYUTIN, A.A.; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.; KISINA, Ye.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Technology and control of starch and molasses production] Tekhno-
logiya i tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' krakhmalo-patochnogo proizvod-
stva. Pod red. M.E.Burmana. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 402 p.
(Starch) (Molasses) (MIRA 11:2)

OLESK, Aleksandr Osval'dovich; LUKOYANOV, V.P., red.

[Photoresistors] Fotorezistory. Leningrad, 1965. 28 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

37675

S/179/62/000/002/004/012
E032/E514

26.2311
24.6710

AUTHORS: Cherenkov, V.B., Sevast'yanov, O.Yu. and Lukoyanov, Yu.M.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Determination of the average velocity and the concentration of particles in a high velocity stream of rarefied plasma

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.2, 1962, 25-29

TEXT: The method now described can be used to measure the plasma stream velocity in the range between a few and a few hundred km/sec and the concentration in the range $10^8 - 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Both these parameters may be measured directly in situ. In addition, the force acting on a body placed in the way of the stream can also be determined. The above parameters are calculated from the expressions $dn/dt = NvS_1$ and $F = c_x N m S_2 v^2 / 2g$.

where S_1 is the area of the entrance aperture, S_2 is the cross-sectional area of the intercepting body, N and v are the

Card (1/3)

Determination of the average ...

S/179/62/000/002/004/012
EO32/E514

concentration and velocity of the particles, respectively, m is the particle mass, g is the gravitational acceleration, c_x is the "impedance coefficient" of the body and F is the force on the body. Thus, in order to obtain v and N it is necessary to measure F and dn/dt and to know c_x . These quantities were in fact measured with the apparatus shown in Fig.1 (1 - chamber, 2 - front flange, 3 - entrance aperture, 4 - rear flange, 5 - connection to manometer, 6 - gas escape valve, 7 - shutter, 8 - illuminator, 9 - momentum trap, 10 - rotatable disc, 11 - mirror). The whole device can be moved laterally across the beam. The force F can be determined by measuring the deflection of the trap 9 when the beam is let into the chamber. This is done by reflecting a beam of light off the mirror 11. In order to reduce back-flow, there is an escape valve 6. To ensure that $c_x = 2$ (inelastic collisions), the trap 9 consists of a sequence of thin metal discs containing apertures at their centres except for the last disc. The quantity dn/dt is measured by determining the rate at which the chamber 1 (whose volume is known) is filled with the gas and this is done by means of an ionization manometer. The device has been used with argon,

Card 2/3

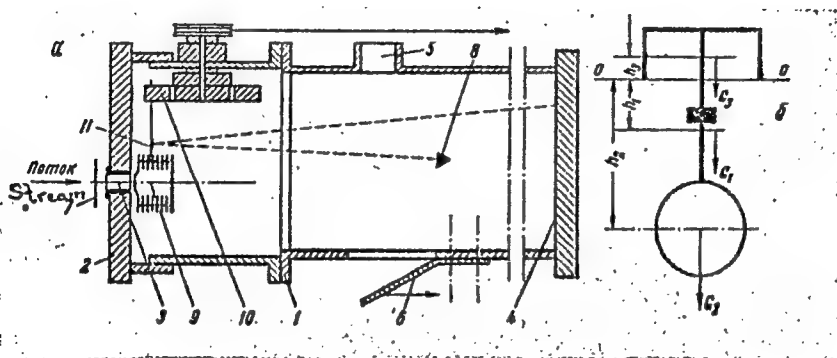
Determination of the average ...

S/179/62/000/002/004/012
E032/E514

nitrogen and helium as the working gases. There are 6 figures
and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1961

Fig.1



Card 3/3

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHETAYEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Construction industry)

LUKOYANOVA, E. I.

Types of water in the Uzboya lakes. N. P. Lul'ina and E. I. Lukoyanova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90, 791-3 (1953).—The waters of the Uzboya lakes can be divided into 3 types depending upon the mineral salt content. Type I contains mainly chlorides and sulfates of Mg and Na in addn. to a small amt. of CaSO_4 . The av. compn. of the salina is: NaCl 26.7%, MgSO_4 2.36%, MgCl_2 1.4%. The salt deposits consist at the bottom, in the main, of NaCl. Type II consists mainly of chlorides of Na, Mg, and Ca and a negligible amt. of CaSO_4 . NaCl 19.2%, MgCl_2 8.5%, and CaCl_2 3.3%. The large amt. of CaCl_2 is due to the presence of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ in the waters entering the lake at the particular area which react with the sol. chlorides. Type III which is found mainly in the central part of the Uzboya basin is characterized by the predominance of MgCl_2 : NaCl 6.1%, MgCl_2 16.4%, MgSO_4 4.9%. The deposits at the bottoms of Type II lakes consist mostly of NaCl; those of type III contain 47.2% NaCl and 30.1% sulfates. A. S. M.

WD

①

GEL'MAN, N.S.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; OPARIN, A.I.

Succinic oxidase and malic oxidases in structural elements of
Micrococcus lysodeikticus. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:481-488
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(MICROCOCCLUS, metab.

lysodeikticus, succinic & malic oxidases (Rus))

(SUCCINIC OXIDASE,

in Micrococcus lysodeikticus (Rus))

(OXIDASES,

succinic oxidase in Micrococcus lysodeikticus
(Rus))

LUKOYANOVA, M. A., GIL'MAN, N. S., ZHUKOVA, I. G.

"Oxidative-Reducing Enzymes of the Cytoplasmic Membrane of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. N. Bakh, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

GEL'MAN, N.S.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; OPARIN, A.I.

Cytochrome system in the cytoplasmic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. *Biokhimiia* 25 no. 3:482-486 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(MICROCOCCLUS) (CYTOCHROMES)

LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; GEL'MAN, N.S.; BIRYUZOVA, V.I.

Structure of the cytoplasmic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*
and succinic oxidase and succinic dehydrogenase activity. *Biokhimiia*
26 no.5:916-925 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Institute of Radiation and Physico-
chemical Biology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(MICROCOCCLUS) (SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE)
(SUCCINIC OXIDASE)

GEL'MAN, N.S.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.

Electron carriers in the respiratory chain and their connection
with the structures of the bacterial cell. Mikrobiologiya 31
no.3:556-569 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR.
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL) (BACTERIA) (ELECTRONS)

BIRYUZOVA, V. I.; LUKOYANOVA, M. A.; GEL'MAN, N. S.; OPARIN, A. I.,
akademik

Subunits in the cytoplasmatic membranes of *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*.
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:198-199 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR i Institut radiat-
sionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.

L 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018620

UP/0030/65/000/007/0094/0095

AUTHORS: Gal'man, N. S.; Lukoyanova, M. A.

TITLE: The structure and function of biological membranes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 7, 1965, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: membrane, cytology, biochemistry, biophysics

ABSTRACT: The structure and function of biological membranes have been studied by biochemists, biophysicists, cytologists, and microbiologists to find composition, reaction characteristics controlling the strength of the bond with fats and albumins in the membrane, and the role of the membrane in cellular permeability. On April 7-9 the Nauchnyy sovet po evolyutsionnoy biokhimi i problema vozniknoveniya zhizni (Scientific Council on Evolutionary Biochemistry and the Problem of the Origin of Life) and the Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo biokhimicheskogo obshchestva Akademii nauk SSSR (Moscow Department of the All-Union Biochemistry Society of the Academy of Sciences SSSR) conducted a symposium in Moscow on the structure and function of such membranes. Nineteen reports were represented. These fall into two basic groups: properties of model fatty and fat-protein

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L 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016620

membranes, and the morphology and evolution of biological membranes. Some reports suggested the possibility of membrane formation in the pre-cellular stage of organism development. A. I. Oparin indicated two methods of approaching the study of biological membranes: model studies and investigation of structure and function of membranes in cells at different organization levels. G. A. Deborin discussed model studies on fatty and fat-protein membranes at an air-water interface. L. N. Moiseyev reported on transfer of hydrocarbons through model membranes. Ye. A. Liberman and A. A. Lev discussed the physical and physicochemical properties of phospholipid membranes at a water-water interface. K. B. Serebrovskaya reported on the fermentation rate and its relation to labile components. L. D. Bergel'son pointed out the necessity of identifying the fatty components for model construction. I. S. Vayman explained electron microscope verification of the universal distribution of membrane structures in cells. V. F. Mashanskiy proposed a scheme of ferment distribution, and V. I. Biryuzova compared membrane structures at different evolutionary levels. Chloroplast structure and function were discussed by O. P. Osipova, Ya. G. Molotkovskiy, E. N. Bezingher, and M. I. Molchanov. R. K. Salyayev discussed possible mechanisms of transmission through plant cells. Biochemical processes involving leaf movement were explained by M. N. Lyubimov, and a comparison of plant and animal cells was reported on by Ye. M. Krepyy.

Card 2/3

L 61016-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018620

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

3/3

OPARIN, A.I.; LUKOYANOVA, M.A.; SHVETS, V.I.; GEL'MAN, N.S.; TORKHOVSKAYA, T.I.

Role of lipids in the organization of enzymatic chains of electron transfer in *Micrococcus lysodeikticus*. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.1:7-15 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

L 58525-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014841

UR/0218/65/030/003/0529/0533
577.158

AUTHOR: Lukoyanova, M. A.; Biryuzova, V. I.

TITLE: Ultrastructure of bacterial membranes and enzymatic activity in the electron transfer chain

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 30, no. 3, 1965, 529-533

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, enzyme, lipid, venom, cellular metabolism

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to trace the structural and biochemical changes in *M. lysodeikticus* membranes when treated with the lipolytic enzymes pancreatic lipase and phospholipase A derived from cobra venom. These enzymes were found to inhibit the electron transfer chain and alter the ultrastructure of the bacterial membranes, including stratification of the cytoplasmatic membrane, a possible indication that the latter may be composed of glycerides. Mushroom-shaped subunits, similar to the structures observed in the mitochondria of higher organisms, were present in the membranes. These subunits disappeared after treatment with lipase and phospholipase. Disappearance of the subunits along with inhibition

Card 1/2

L 58525-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014841

of the electron transfer chain is regarded as evidence that the chain is localized in the subunits. After the subunits disappeared, all the cytochromes continued to adhere firmly to the membranes. Consequently, the enzymes in the electron transfer chain would seem to be bound with the membranes rather than with the subunits. The authors concluded that intact phospholipids and glycerides play an important role in preserving membrane ultrastructure and in performing the electron transfer function in bacterial cells. "We express sincere thanks to Academician A. I. Oparin and Corresponding member, AN SSSR, M. N. Meyael' for their sustained interest in this work and to Doctor of biological sciences N. S. Gel'man for his help and advice." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha (Institute of Biochemistry); Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Radiation and Physicochemical Biology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOVI 003

OTHER: 020

Card 2/2

LUKOVNIKOVA, G.A., kand. biol. nauk; KOZLOVA, G.S.; LUKOVNIKOVA, M.A.

Chemical composition of potatoes and cabbage of different varieties
in the various districts of Leningrad Province. Trudy po prikl. bot.,
ser. 1 ser. 37 no. 18130-137 '65 (MIRA 1961)

LUKOZHEV, Kh.N.; LUGOVKIN, V.D.

Increase the productive capacity of canneries in the Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R. Kons.i ov. prom. 16 no.2:30-31 F '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskiy sovmarkhoz (for Lukozhev). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovooshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Lugovkin).

(Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.—Canning industry)

NUSUROV, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LUKPANOV, N.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Insecticides to control the leaf beetle *Theone silphoides*.

Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 7 no.18:31 0 '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Leaf beetles--Extermination)

Country : USSR I
Category : Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis.
Abs Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1956. No.48493
Author : Lukmanov, Zh.
Institute : Not given
Title : Photosynthetic Activity in Tobacco Leaves

Orig. Pub.: Tabak, 1957, No. 1, 54-55

Abstract : At the Alma-Ata Tobacco Raising Sovkhoz the organic C content was determined (by Tyurin's method, modified by Boredulina and Kolobayeva) in tobacco leaves of the fifth picking. The hybrid from the cross between the Trapezond KV and Trapezond 161 varieties showed a photosynthesis rate 15-20% higher throughout the entire day than the parent forms. Photosynthesis was at its peak between 8:00 and 11:00 A.M., dropped between 2:00 and 5:00 P.M., and increased later.

Card: 1/2

Country : USSR

I

Category : Plant Physiology. Photosynthesis.

Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No. 48493

Author :

Institute :

Title :

Orig. Pub.:

Abstract : Photosynthesis was more intense in the upper tiers
of leaves than in the lower.--B.Ye. Kravtsova

Card: 2/2

LUKPANOV, Zh.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The physiological and biochemical characteristics of the heterosis form of tobacco". Alma-Ata, 1958. 20 pp
(Min Higher Educ USSR, Kazakh State U im S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, No 4, 1959, 124)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial. Oleiferous. n
 Sugar.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 11072
 AUTHOR : Lukpanov, Zn.
 INST. : AS Kazakh SSR
 TITLE : Some Physiological Characteristics of High-Yield Hybrid Tobacco.
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. botan. i pozhivov., 1958, vyp. 1, 57-59
 ABSTRACT : A characteristic is given of the new tobacco variety Hybrid Trapezond developed by the Alma-Ata tobacco sovkhos by means of crossbreeding Trapezond KV with Trapezond 161. Along with the high yielding ability (up to 31-32 centners/ha of tobacco leaf), the new hybrid variety surpasses the parental forms with respect to a number of characteristics: the height of the stem and foliation, the area of the leaves (by 40-45%), the accumulation of dry matter (14.9% against 11.9%) and also with respect to the intensity of the photosynthesis and quality of the leaves.

CARD:

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 11072

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Serving as an index of the quality was Shmuk's number which was equal to 1.22 in the case of Hybrid Trapezond and not more than 1.00 and 0.81 in the case of the parental plants. -- L. A. Lomakina

CARD: 2/2

-121-

LUKPANOV, Zh.

"Brief glossary of botanical terms" by D.P. Viktorov. Reviewed by
Zh. Lukpanov. Bot. zhur. 44 no.2:242 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.
(Botany--Dictionaries)
(Viktorov, D.P.)

ЛУКПАНОВ, Zh.

Quality of hybrid tobacco plants. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.
bot. i pochv. no. 3: 101-104 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kazakhstan--Tobacco--Varieties)

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; DUKPAKOV, Zh.L.

Some physiological features of a heterotic form of tobacco.
Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 16 no.2:26-34 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Tobacco)

DARKANBAYEV, T.B.; LUKPANOV, Zh.L.; KALEKENOV, Zh.

Physiological and biochemical characteristics of the types of tobacco marked by heterosis. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.1:60-68 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute of Botany, Kazakh S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and
Department of Plant Physiology of Kazakh University, Alma-Ata.
(Tobacco)

VLASOV, M.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LUKPANOV, Zh.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

New data on controlling the cutworm *Hadena basilinea*.

Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 6 no.8:24 Ag. '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, pochtovoye
otdeleniye Kargalinka.

(Kazakhstan—Cutworms—~~Extermination~~)
(Kazakhstan—Grain—Diseases and pests)

SHTEYNBERG, D.S., otv. red.; IGUMNOV, A.N., red.; LUKS, A.A., red.; RONEN-
SON, B.M., red.; LEVIN, V.Ya., red.; ARDASENOVA, L.P., red. izd-
va; SEREDKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Guidebook for the field trip to the Vishnevyye Mountains, Karabash,
and the Il'men Mountains] Putevoditel' ekskursii Vishnevyye gory -
Karabash - Il'menskie gory. Sverdlovsk, 1961. 62 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ural'skoye petrograficheskoye soveshchaniye, 1st.
(Ural Mountains—Geology—Field work)

LUKS, Julian

Occurrence of schinococcosis in swine. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz.
4 no.5-6:593-594; Engl. transl. 594-595 1958.

1. Z Zakladow Miesnych w Elblagu.

(SWINE, dis.

echinococcosis (Pol))

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS, epidemiol.

in swine (Pol))

LUKS, Julian, (Elblag)

Fasciola hepatica in cattle in the Elblag area. Wiadomosci parazyt.
7 no.2:319-320 '61.

(FASCIOLA HEPATICA trans.) (CATTLE parasitol)

POLAND

LUKS, Julian, Dr. (Elblag) [Affiliation not given]

"Prevalence of Liver Fluke in Cattle in the Elblag Region."
Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 19, No 8, Aug 63,
pp 457-459

Abstract: Author reports the findings of a coprological study conducted in the region of Elblag on the incidence of liver fluke in cattle (average for region 18.5%) and of a slaughterhouse study of Elblag and two adjacent regions, showing an incidence of the parasite in as much as 41.2 per cent of the cattle. He discusses other published data for other regions of Poland and comments on the high incidence of this disease and the ensuing economic losses. There are five (5) Polish references.

1/1

LUKS, Yu. A.

Dissertation: "A Variety of Decorative Plants and the Role of the Mentor in Improving Its Visability." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, Oct-Dec 53. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk, Moscow, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

LUKS, Yu. A.

LUKS, Yu. A.

"Concept of variety in ornamental flowering plants" [an article]
by S.G.Saakov. Reviewed by Yu.A.Luks. Bot.zhur. 41 no.5:732-735
My '56. (MLBA 10:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L. Komarova, Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Plants, Ornamental) (Saakov, S.G.)

LUKS, Yu.A.

Development of scientific concepts of the term "variety" (cultivar).
Trudy Bot. inst. Ser.6:11-71 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Botany--Terminology)

LUKS, Yu.A.; SOLODOVNIKOVA, V.S.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., red.

[Botanical garden] Botanicheskii sad. Tekst IU.A.Luksa i V.S. Solodovnikovoi. Pod red. S.IA.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1959. 1 v. (unpaged, chiefly illus.) (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskii institut.
(Botanical gardens)

LUKS, Yu., kand.biol. nauk

Chaenomeles Maulei. Un.nat. no.9:29-30 S '60.
(Quince)

(MIRA 14:3)

LUKS, Yu.A.

A case of lateral branching in the inflorescence of *Epipactis rubiginosa* Crantz. Bot. zhur. 45 no.11:1698-1699 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Orchids)

(Abnormalities (Plants))
(Inflorescence)

LUKS, Yu.A., kand.biologicheskikh nauk (Leningrad)

Unusual icicles. Priroda 49 no.7:113 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Ice)

LUKS, Yu.A.; SOKOLOV, S.Ya.

Chaenomeles Maulei as a possible ornamental and fruit plant for
central and northern zones of the European part of the U. S. S. R.
Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 6 no.8:169-176 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Quince)
(Plant introduction)

LUKS, Yu.A.; SAMBURSKAYA, A.N.; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S.

Fruits of Chaenomeles Maulei as a new source of pectin substances.
Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 6 no.8:177-183 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Quince)
(Plant introduction)
(Pectin)

LUKS, Yu.A.

Phenomenon of a biflorate *Calypso bulbosa* (L.) Rehb. f.
Bot. zhur. 50 no.12:1741-1745 D '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

LUKACH, F.

Quantitative and qualitative determination of the effect of estrogens on cytodynamic changes of the vagina. Cesk. gyn. 16 no.7:305-320 1951.
(CJML 21:5)

1. Of the Second Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic of Charles University (Head—Prof. Josef Lukas, M.D.). 2. Experiments were conducted on patients from Internal Department of the State Faculty Hospital in Prague III with the permission of J. Karpisek, M.D. The Statistical evaluation was made by V. Trcka, M.D. of the Research Department of SPOFA.

LUKSCH, Fr., MUDr; SEBEK, T., MUDr

Our experience in therapy of erosion of the uterine cervix with diathermocoagulation; preliminary communication. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1: 42-45 Feb 55.

1. II. por. klin. KU v Praze. Prednosta: prof. MUDr. Josef Lukas
(CERVIX, UTERINE, diseases
erosion, ther. diathermocoagulation)
(DIATHERMY, in various diseases
electrocoagulation in erosion of uterine cervix)

LUKSCH, Frantisek, MUDr.

Comparative studies on cytologic and histologic methods of diagnosis of benign and malignant changes of the cervix. Cesk. gyn. 21-35 no.1:26-28 Feb 56.

1. Z II. por gyn. kliniky KU v Praze. Prednosta: Prof. MUDr. Josef Lukas.

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